



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

The tariff can't be reduced if \$243,000,000 will have to be paid from the Treasury for arrangements of pensions.

It appears that Richard Harrington of safe burglary fame, and established at least the bosom friend of Grant, was instrumental in preparing the intentionally incorrect report of Mr. Bayard's speech to which Mr. Cockling has taken such awkward exception.

If there ever was a State that could justly consider its misfortunes in the light of dispositions of Providence, and not as the legitimate effect of its own policies it is Virginia, whose taxpayers have done all it was possible for them to do to preserve its credit and promote its welfare. That they have failed to accomplish all their objects in these respects is to be attributed rather to untoward circumstances than to any fault of their own. But the State, with all the evils which afflict it, has still some grounds for self gratulation, not the least of which is the excellent condition of its insane asylums, of which an idea may be formed from the following extract from the annual report, just out, of the Asylum at Williamsburg:

"It is creditable to the State that, notwithstanding its adverse circumstances in financial matters, it has not relaxed its efforts to provide for its insane, but has extended its buildings for their accommodation, so that in a few months it will stand in the front rank, along with those States which have adopted the policy of providing for and taking care of all their insane in asylums. It is not only desirable but highly important that this advanced position should be maintained. It commands itself both as a matter of economy and as the surest means of keeping insanity at its lowest rate of development. The rate is now low as compared with many other States, not exceeding, of those requiring asylum treatment, one to one thousand of the same population. This low rate can best be maintained by ample accommodations and prompt treatment, a matter not demanding attention now, but which will become again crowded, as they have been for many years past."

We alluded two or three days ago to the danger to which the Southern trade of Baltimore was subjected by the radical utterances of one of the newspapers of that city, but did not mention the name of the paper. We tread, however, so heavily upon the toes of the American that it had to wince and acknowledge its error, and concede that it is the only newspaper in Baltimore to which our paragraph can refer. But it does so with the bad grace born of the consciousness of the truth of what we said, and asserts that it is simply and solely dollars and cents, and not sentiment, that influences Southern trade. Now the American was never more mistaken in its life, and its mistake shows that in the undoubted progress it has made it has advanced solely on the Northern line, and has lost the faculty of understanding, and consequently sympathizing with, and properly appreciating the thoughts and feelings of Southern men. Under existing circumstances it may be unfortunate, but it is no nevertheless, that sentiment, and not mere money—which all can make, but few Southern men can save—has a great deal to do with influencing the direction of Southern trade. Then, too, their distinguishing characteristics, simplicity, plainness and open handedness, induce Southern men to trade with and rely upon friends rather than enemies, even though the latter may offer to sell them cheaper goods. But were none of this, human nature, if not utterly debauched by love of gain, compels men to have as little business as possible with those who dislike them, and common self respect will deter men from willingly subjecting themselves to the risk of insult. Southern merchants, who in former years, as regularly as the birds came and went, thronged the stores of Philadelphia, did not stop going there because they could buy what they wanted cheaper elsewhere; nor did the Southern students who once crowded the lecture rooms of the medical colleges in that city, desert them because the instruction they received was inferior or higher priced than what they could obtain in other cities, but both have long since given Philadelphia a wide berth because it availed itself of every opportunity, in and out of season, of expressing its enmity toward their section and their people, and because every time they bought a paper from a newsboy they ran the risk of being offended or rendered uncomfortable by seeing their own kith and kin maliciously slandered and grossly insulted. Not wishing to see Baltimore injured by the same means, we alluded to the danger that menaced it from the radical utterances of the American. What these utterances were every one of the constant readers of the American knows better than we, and as the civil of words as well as of lives after them, the effects of these utterances may prove injurious, notwithstanding the counterbalancing influences of the American's able city contemporaries. The American also wants to know if we would have it sacrifice its opinions in order that Baltimore may have the Southern trade? No, but there is a vast difference between sacrificing one's opinions and repeating and eagerly accepting as gospel truths all the slanders that malignity and ingenuity can devise upon those who entertain different opinions, and commenting upon and denouncing them as though they were established facts; and then, too, who would and would not either moderate the expression of their opinions, or hesitate to parade them at all, when to do otherwise will be disadvantageous to the community in which they live, upon the principle that no right-thinking man should militate against the interests of the people who support

him, and our friend of the alluvial period should not have waited for us to inform it of this.

We have received the *Fraser* Life Leader, a semi weekly paper, published in Warren, by Mr. James V. Chilton, small in size, but newsy and very readily printed. Success to it.

FROM WASHINGTON.  
Special Correspondence of the *Alex. Gazette*,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1880.

Judge Hugh Sheffer, of Virginia, was at the Capitol this morning. The Judge is by no means hopeful of the political condition of his State, and says that the present increase in the value of her securities will be a serious hindrance to the settlement of her debt, inasmuch as her Northern and European creditors are realizing more from them than from their investments in U.S. bonds or British consols, and that while they would have accepted 50% on the dollar willingly in 1867 and a less reduction since then, they would refuse now to accept a cent less when the proposition is made to them to one hand with a pistol in the other. The Judge is inclined to think that the republicans, in their next State platform, will include a plan for the honorable settlement of the debt, and believes that the best policy for the democrats to pursue would be to hold a conference of the ablest men of both wings of their party, which conference should formulate a plan for the settlement of the debt upon terms fair to the creditors and honorable to the State, and for their State convention, to be composed of representatives of democratic republicans as well as funders, to adopt and amend this plan as it may think fit. The Judge does not think the recent election proved that the McCullough bill has the support of a plurality of the people of the State, nor that the State should pay the full amount of her debt, but he does think the one great fault she made was the declaration that she could not stand a higher rate of taxation, and says that while an increase would bear heavily on a few small portions of the State, all the rest could stand it without trouble, and he mentioned counties in the Valley, in which the taxes were as high as \$1 and \$2 on the \$100 by reason of subscriptions to railroads, but which had few delinquents than those in which the tax was only 50 cents. With regard to that part of the debt apportioned to West Virginia, he thinks it is not legally binding upon that State; that the holders of the certificates can only look to Virginia for their payment, and that when they make their demand Virginia can only say, "I will assist you to collect it from West Virginia to the best of my power and insufficient ability."

Mr. Kellogg will hardly be deprived of his seat. The Senate on Monday will adopt the House resolution for taking a recess from the 22d inst. to the 5th prox. The plan of the Yorktown monument, now on exhibition here, is criticised adversely by people who profess to be "well up" in such matters. Gen. Scott has been assigned to a military division, composed of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, with headquarters at New Orleans. The little press of modern congressmen is surprising to those who have not associated with them long enough to understand them thoroughly. Two instances of it were presented yesterday which though by no means extraordinary illustrate it as well as a hundred. Of the senators who voted against the holiday recess five left last night and will not return until after the holidays, and the chairman of the House Committee on Pensions wants to discharge the clerk of that committee, a thoroughly competent man, in order to give the place to his son, and the opposition of the other members of the committee to this charge has raised quite a scandal.

The following changes on the Senate side of the Capitol were made to day: G. W. Biograph takes D. W. Shields' place who takes the place of R. W. Alden, who goes to the department of War. H. W. Wall takes the position of J. N. Smith removed, and J. E. Gaskins that of J. S. Morgan, who has been appointed clerk of the Committee on the Oyster Industry. No more committee work, except that of some of the sub-committees of the Appropriation Committee will be done until after the holidays. Mr. Wood of the House says he will call up the refunding bill as soon as the Military Academy bill has been disposed of and hopes to have it passed before the Christmas holiday commences. The Military Academy appropriation bill was under consideration in the House to day. Mr. Cogger, of Michigan, made it two occasions of raising his hand and giving a rather prolonged blast for Whittaker, in which he denounced in round terms the opposition to the negro, which, he said, is not only manifested but again at West Point. He also gave a wave or two of the bloody shirt, but his speech fell perfectly flat, as, for a rarity, not a single democrat took the least notice of it except to smile when he was most excited. Mr. Cogger is an aspirant for the Speakership and seeks all opportunities for coming to the front.

A gentleman just here from Bealton, Fauquier county, Virginia, says that a day or two ago, a young man named William Shumate, son of Mr. W. J. Shumate of that place, shot himself through the left lung, while in the parlor of a neighbor, no one being present at the time but himself and a young lady, who it is supposed had just discarded him. It is feared his wound is mortal.

CONGRESSIONAL.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1880.

SENATE.  
The Senate was not in session to day, having adjourned yesterday until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
The morning hour having been dispensed with, the House, at 12:15, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Reagan, of Texas, in the chair) on the Military Academy bill.

Mr. Forney, of Ala., made a short exclamation of the bill, which appropriates \$322,135, after which it was read by sections for amendments. Mr. Cogger, of Mich., moved to strike out the provision allowing the Secretary of War to assign any officer of the Army as professor of law at the Academy. There had been, he said, alluding to the Whittaker case, an exhibition made by the officer in charge of the examination of a colored cadet at West Point that was unworthy of any officer in the service of the government.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, inquired to what officer he had referred. Mr. Cogger replied that he referred to the officer who had been appointed to take charge of the interests of the cadets at the Academy, who had become the practitioner. He made some further remarks in regard to that institution in which affairs had been conducted at that institution in regard to the Whittaker case.

The amendment was then withdrawn. The committee at 1:15 arose and reported the bill to the House, when it was passed in precisely the terms in which it had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations. The House again at 1:45 went into committee (Mr. Hill, of Cal., in the chair) on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Singleton, of Mass., proceeded to explain the provisions of the bill. It appropriates \$1,190,455—an increase of \$19,000 over the bill of last year.

STOCK YARD BURNED.—The stock yard of Mr. Samuel Phillips, near White Post, Clarke county, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, entailing a loss of about 200 bushels of wheat. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the supposition is that it was the work of an incendiary.

A marriage license was issued in Washington yesterday to W. H. Harrison and Maggie S. Borne, both of Pittsylvania county, Va.

Letter from Chasseur.  
(Correspondence of the *Alexandria Gazette*).  
CAPEVILLE, Va., Dec. 16.—It was that price of story tellers, as well as of good fellows, Washington Irving, who wrote that every man ought to leave home sometimes, just to see how people live, think and act outside of his narrow life; and he goes on to say that traveling broadens one's sympathies, enlarges the mind and softens the heart. This is a truism that every man feels, and the justice of the Sage of Dutchfield's remarks lies in the fact that when "on route" our observation is brought into play, and having nothing to do save to kill time, we think deeper, moralize more and draw conclusions about things and people that we would not otherwise bother our brains about, and our pity and sympathy is strongly excited. Nor is this all—a man, when traveling, sees so much of real want, misery and hardship scattered around that from the very contrast it makes him, for a time at least, superlatively contented with his own lot. He can fight the battle of life with a clearer heart when he witnesses how full the world's hospital is of sufferers who have dropped powerless on the highway of life, and who are wounded near unto death by the stings and arrows of outrageous fortune. "The inclination of office, the proud man's conceit, the law's delays, and the pause of despised love," the bard of Avon tells us is hard to bare, but harder than all this is the struggle for mere existence.

An old saw saith that "one half of the world don't know how the other half live," and it might be added, that if they did know they would rather die than to take their place. These thoughts I jotted down at Gordonsville the other day while waiting for a retail horse for one train of one road to connect with one train of another. It was a wet, rainy day, and everything looked blue, if I except a boy of barn yard ducks that were clustered around a mud puddle, enjoying their bath with as much keen joy as a school boy does his plunge in the creek, with fascinating deep holes, on a summer day when he has played truant.

Five hours in a railroad station house, waiting for a train, on a rainy day, isolates the mind to wild thoughts, and thus it is that I bore the public with this effusion. Among the toilers and moilers of this earth the hewers of wood and drawers of water there are many types, each pursuing his dangerous, or his humble, tiring pursuit from youth to manhood, from manhood to the grave, giving no sign, uttering no complaint, and suffering a martyrdom that discounts the self abnegation of the saints themselves. There is the sailor that clings to the frozen shores when the ocean, lashed to madness by the winds, dashes its waves skyward as it seeks to engulf the very clouds, and in the rush and roar of the tempest, with but a rope between him and death, the mariner watches the stormy night through. Yet, buoyed up by visions of the ship's arrival in port, and days of thoughtless, careless revelry with the Black-eyed Susans and Buttercups of the seaport town, he keeps his stout heart through it all, even signing his wild refrain in the teeth of the gale; and, bickering with a child-like faith,

"There is a little cherub, who sits up aloft,  
That takes care of the life of poor Jack."

The miner sees a hard time, as deep down in the bowels of the earth, away from God's sunshine, with a lamp in his hat and pick in his hand he delves with measured strokes in the black earth of coal, fearing each moment that a slide may smother, or deadly gas suffocate him with its deadly, noxious fumes; yet, too, he has his pleasure, and half of the laborers of the day is spent in the midst of his family. The mechanic's life is one of constant labor; the dawn of day finds him at his post, and all through the long hours with hammer, mallet and sledge, and the whirl of the machinery, and blinding glare of the forge and furnace, he earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. Still with the setting of the sun his task is done, and he goes home and washes the grime of the work shop from his face, his, in the bosoms of those that love him, with mind free from care, forgets the past and ignores the future in the calm contentment of the *lures and penates* of the household.

The policeman as he paces his lonely beat in the silent streets in the dead hour of night, with the siren ring driving like miniature arrows in his face, may think that his life is full of hard lines, forgetting it may be that he meets at every corner some poor homeless, shelterless wretch, more unfortunate, wretched and unhappy than he, and the strong contrast cannot but make him feel satisfied with his lot.

Who has any sympathy in his breast, who does not give it to the farmer, whose work begins with the morning star, and he is happy it ends when the sun goes down the glittering vault. But a farmer's life is the happiest of all; poured to labor, every motion of his hand, every thought of his brain is cheered by the hope of a sure return and peace and comparative plenty he feels is surely his.

I might go on indefinitely in this strain but I merely use these illustrations to draw attention to one class of men whose life seems but a mockery; and by our lights not worth the living. All the hardships of the sailor, all the dangers of the miner, all the toil of the mechanic is his and yet but few of their joys. Fortune favors upon him; misfortune claims him as her own. There he stands a central figure among all these souls of toil. Watch him in the stormy winter weather with his coat over his head; he stands himself on the lightning rod, his hand on the iron brako, or spring from the splashing top of one car or freight car, when a mis-step is mutilation or worse.

The darkness that falls upon the earth and sends others with weary muscles and strained sinews to the brightness of the fireside and restful couch, brings no comfort for the brakeman. All through the long hours finds him at his post, with hand and eye alert, as the train thunders through valley, plain and tunnel. There can be no moment of ease or forgetfulness with him; no matter if insidious sleep weighs the eyelids down, he dares not yield. Should the brain for an instant lose its consciousness, the hand his grip—then sudden death—a fall, a stiff derrick that is swallowed up in the rattling and rushing of the train, a mangled form, a noisier in the local paper, and the tale is told. Could we behold, as Faust and Hamlet did, the impalpable, we could see a boy sitting, with an hour glass in his hand, sitting beside the brakeman, only waiting for some black, bitter cold night that would numb the limbs, and cause the stiffened fingers to lose their hold, before he seized him in its loathsome embrace.

Sweet are the triple charms of home, fire and comfort, to poor humanity. Either of them are fraught with the tenderest thoughts the heart can feel; they are twined with life, and bound with mystery, and each of them makes existence precious. Sad is the lot of him whose home is on the speeding train; whose friends are so poor that beyond a cheering word, they can give him no help; and for the brakeman, comfort is a word the meaning of which he can only vaguely understand.

A few days ago I was near Cape Charles or rather at the light house on what is known as Smith Island, and which by the way was a part of the old Custis estate. Around this region are the famous ducking grounds of the Chesapeake, where the brand and the shell dake frequent in immense flocks. It requires nerve, endurance and inherent love for sport to stand the inclement weather and rough life, and but few consider the play worth the candle. Well, as I was saying, a zale of wind blew my emerald and myself on the shore of Smith Is. and, when our boat was swamped and down cast, but some persons are not born to be drowned, and we met with a warm reception from Mr.

Goffigan, the keeper of the tallest light house on the Atlantic coast. The U. S. Life Saving Service has a heavy coast guard here that are on active duty all the time. I fell into conversation with a bright-minded, but weather beaten young fellow whose chequered career would have served as a theme for the English Reader or French Dumas; he was a veritable Jack of all trades, a farmer's lad, then a sailor, next a cow boy in Texas, a bar tender in a grocery store on the Pacific Slope, a railroad man, a station agent west of Omaha, a workman in the Nevada silver mines, then drifting east, he joined the U. S. L. S. S., and patrolled the beach at Smith Island for miles every night, frequently in the midst of a howling storm that a most blows him off of his feet and his teeth down his throat.

To a question I put to him, he answered, "Yes, I have seen tough times in my days, but the roughest, toughest and hardest was when I was brakeman on the Santa Fe and Jackson railroad. I used to sit on the cars for three days at a time, day and night, and then only have one day off; not only that, I have been on top of a flat loaded with pig iron for over two days in a Texas norwester, with a driving sleet, and my clothes frozen as stiff as sheet iron.

How much was your pay?  
Thirty-five dollars a month, and it took me fifteen to buy rations to live on the cars and two dollars for my room at the other end of the line. I stood it for six months, until I was nearly naked, and then quit. Of the fifteen or sixteen brakemen on my route two died, three were killed, six had their fingers and hands mashed in one year. Oh, yes, sir, a brakeman's life is the damdest grid on earth.

CHASSEUR

NEWS OF THE DAY.

General Butler, who lost by a back failure \$125,000 of Government bonds purchased the soldiers' homes, has made good the amount. The residence of Mrs. Gov. Todd at Youngs town, Ohio, was entered by robbers yesterday, who stole \$8,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. A band of spirit-ists are digging for gold two miles south of Albion, N. Y., under the direction and inspiration of a local seer medium.

The order assigning General Howard to West Point, and giving in detail the changes made in consequence of the recent retirement of Brig. Gen. Ord, will probably be issued to day.

The Senate passed General Burdette's Educational bill yesterday, but six senators opposing it. It will probably be sharply antagonized in the House.

John Meeds and John Chew, colored, were killed by a construction train last night on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, near Fulton Station.

An unfinished wall of the Middletown, Pa., Car Shop fell down Thursday night burying six workmen in the ruins. One was killed and five received severe injuries.

A bill changing the time for holding the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the western district of Virginia, passed the House of Representatives yesterday.

John R. Cocks, a well-known citizen of high character here, lost his two-year-old son, who died in the County Court of King and Queen County, in this State, and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

Gov. Nat. of Idaho, in his message to the Legislature, has promised to bring rapidly in a bill to extend that Territory from Utah, and he expresses the hope that the Legislature will adopt measures to crush out the practice.

James Shugart, of Patterson, N. J., was in custody while crossing a railroad trestle bridge Thursday evening. Shugart, with his wife and child, aged 6 years, were overtaken on the trestle by a gravel train. Mrs. Shugart threw the child down through the trestle, twenty feet, and escaped with a broken arm and minor injuries; the mother also escaped unharmed.

Patrick Lane, a poor tailor in Boston, was killed on Thursday night by a Joseph Tew, a book agent, who, while drunk, visited the room occupied by Lane and his family. After drinking beer together Tew became abusive, and a fatal blow was struck while Lane was attempting to quiet his troublesome visitor. Tow then commenced beating his wife, and he was arrested before the police knew of the murder.

Emigration and Direct Trade.

We learn from the Lynchburg Virginian that Hon. John S. Barbour and M. A. D'Ouville, the latter agent of a French company, that has some 68 steamships plying between different portions of the world—were in that city yesterday on their return from Danville, and started next morning for Richmond. The Virginian says: "M. D'Ouville is looking over the country, with the view of satisfying himself as to its resources, with the ultimate object of establishing a line of steamships to ply between Havre, in France, and Baltimore and Norfolk, in connection with this scheme, it is proposed to purchase large bodies of land in Virginia and North Carolina, for the establishment of colonies therein, from French Switzerland, Southern Germany, and other sections. The object therefore is to lead to secure commerce and promote emigration from Europe to the South. It is understood that Mr. John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, takes a lively interest in this scheme; while Mr. Barbour, the advocate of direct intercourse between Southern ports and those of Europe. It is only a question of time, and the company that shall be the first to move in this matter, will be entitled to the gratitude and support of the South."

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.—The following cases were disposed of yesterday by this Court. Hutchison vs. Richardson. From the Circuit Court of Mecklenburg county. Reversed in part, Judge Christian delivering the opinion of the court.

Hall vs. James. From the Circuit Court of Pittsylvania county. Affirmed. Judge Anderson delivering the opinion of the court.

McClaw vs. McClaw. From the Circuit Court of Petersburg. Affirmed. Judge Staples delivering the opinion of the court.

Custer & Seavers vs. Oury and others. Appeal allowed from a decree pronounced by the Circuit Court of Smyth county. (Wrightville case.)

Kimberly, &c. vs. Clough, &c. Appeal refused to a decree pronounced by the Circuit Court of Hanover county.

Smith vs. Virginia Midland Railroad Company. From the Circuit Court of the city of Alexandria. Reversed. Judge Banks delivering the opinion of the court.

Carpenter vs. Garrett. From the Circuit Court of Loudoun. Affirmed. Judge Christian delivering the opinion of the court.

Walton's administrator vs. Easley & Hanes. From the Circuit Court of Pittsylvania. Affirmed. Judge Anderson delivering the opinion of the court.

Tyler vs. Toms, &c. From the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond. Affirmed. Judge Staples delivering the opinion of the court.

Clifton vs. Kidd. From the Circuit Court of Fluvanna. Affirmed. Judge Burks delivering the opinion of the court.

Dillon vs. Dillon. From the Circuit Court of Franklin. Reversed. Judge Christian delivering the opinion of the court, in the absence of the parties.

Hollins vs. Lyons, &c. From the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond. Affirmed. Judge Burks delivering the opinion of the court.

ADVICE TO TRAVELERS.—Buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup—the only thing to stop a Hoax.

THERE IS NO PLACE WHERE YOU can get as good bargains as at the BOY'S CLOTHING HOUSE OF B. ROBINSON & CO. 909 Penn. Ave., Washington. dec15-2w

LOCAL BREVITIES.

J. L. Hurt, ex-cq., of Pittsylvania county, a member of the State Senate, was in the city to day.

The schooner John Bird, Capt. J. L. Smith, loaded with coeprage by Mr. S. F. Merrill, sailed to day for Matanzas, Cuba.

The December term of the County Court of Fairfax, Judge James Singler presiding, will commence Monday next.

The Superintendent of Public Schools will have an examination of colored male teachers, on Monday, December 27th.

Mrs. Annie L. Bowie, widow of the late Joe Bowie, of Prince George's county, Md., died in Washington Wednesday last in the 54th year of her age. Her funeral took place to day.

A complimentary dinner was given Father Ryan, the poet priest, of Mobile, Ala., in Baltimore Thursday, by a number of publishers and newspaper men.

Mr. J. E. Peyton, of this city, who was injured by the cars in Washington about six weeks ago, has so far recovered as to be able to be cut again.

Those who are buying Christmas presents should not overlook the jewelry store of Mr. G. N. DeWitt, No. 86 King street. He has a large variety of very useful articles.

The leap year hop, given by the ladies at No. Burney's Hall, last night, was one of the most delightful affairs that has taken place this season.

Vener's snow storm commenced yesterday at noon in Chicago. His prediction was that snow would begin falling on the 17th, and continue until it is eleven feet deep.

A fight took place on Commerce street, this afternoon, between Harry Javins and John Simms, of Fairfax, and a man named Beach, of this city, in which one of the combatants had his head badly cut. Javins was arrested.

A fine sheet this morning, causing many to obey the injunction of St. Paul who otherwise would not. "He that thinketh he standeth let him take heed lest he fall." Snow commenced falling about ten o'clock but it soon cleared.

Mrs. Susan Maria Jackson, wife of Capt. James W. Jackson, who killed Col. Ellsworth, in 1861, at the Marshall House, in this city, and who is turned was killed by Col. Ellsworth's men, died near Leesville, Fairfax county, on the 7th inst., after a short illness.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Duchess of Westminster, mistress of the robes to the Queen, is sinking fast.

Mr. Lyman has been unseated from the House of Commons for bribery.

M. Emil de Girardin, the French journalist and statesman, contemplates retirement from public life.

It is reported that negotiations are proceeding between Turkey and Germany for the cession of Crete to Greece in lieu of other territory.

Attains in Ireland.

The condition of affairs in Ireland remains unchanged. The landlords are disinclined to lay out money, and, as a result, there is a great want of employment throughout the country. The agent of the Earl of Cork was requested to provide labor on the Earl's estate, and he will do so. The iron screw sloop Assistance, at Portsmouth, has been ordered to sail on Wednesday, and is to proceed to Ireland on special orders within twelve hours' notice. The Grand Orange Lodge has urged its members to take measures for meeting, by means of signals, at any time, in case of emergency, and make ready to protect themselves. The Parrell defence fund now amounts to £10,000.

Correspondence is published between Capt. Boycott and Mr. Gladstone. The former asks the assistance of the government to indemnify him for some of the losses caused by his having to quit Ireland. Mr. Gladstone replies that the government has already largely assisted Mr. Boycott with troops. To this Mr. Boycott replies that the army was sent to Lunenburg against his wish, and merely to preserve peace, and regrets that the government refuses him compensation.

Mr. Wm. Lowery, Foreman Suffolk Manufacturing Co., 592 Washington street, Boston, has spoken of the way it works. One of our men had been suffering with severe pains in the side and back some time. He used a number of remedies without relief and at last, was persuaded to try St. Jacob's Oil which entirely cured him. I can highly recommend it, as by its use several other of our employees have been cured.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria, Virginia, postoffice Dec. 18. Persons calling for letters will say they are addressed to the date of the list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Brown, Mrs. Ellen	Redmon, Mrs. F. F.
Adams, Mrs. Nellie	Simons, Cyrus
Gehauser, John, 2	Stanton, Miss Fannie
Hall, G. M.	Struder, Miss Margt., 2
Harris, John A.	Smith, S. S.
Jones, Mrs. Fannie	Stewart, Rush
Howe, Mrs. B.	Taylor, Georgeanna
Locus, Alfred	Wright, Mrs. Lizzie A.
Moses & Clemons,	Wise, Mrs. Maggie
Mullen, Dustin F.	Winters, Mary
	Lewis McKenney, P. M.

MARRIED.

In Cambridge, Md., on Wednesday morning, the 8th of December, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Theodore P. Barber, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Dr. James L. Bryan, JAMES H. CATON, of Baltimore, and ELEANOR, youngest daughter of Doctor Alexander H. Bayly, and grand daughter of the late Honorable Josiah Bayly, Attorney General of Maryland.

On Thursday Evening, December 16th, at the residence of the bride's mother, in this city, by Rev. H. Suter, Mr. R. T. THORP, and Mr. LUCY HOWARD.

DIED.

At her residence, Clarke county, Decr. 15, 1880 in her 82d year, Mrs. MARY B. WHITING, relict of Mr. Frank Whiting, and daughter of Col. Natl. Burwell, of Carter Hall. Friends are the dead who die in the Lord for they rest!

VIRGINIA, s. c. In the Clerk's office of Fairfax Circuit Court, December 17, 1880, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Edward S. Jeffray, Wm. P. Jeffray, Howard B. Jeffray and Robert Hutchinson, copartners, trading under the firm name of "E. S. Jeffray & Co.," who sue for themselves and sue other creditors of A. King Chandler as may become parties to this suit, complainants, vs. A. King Chandler, John C. Noye, Mary E. Chandler, Arthur Herbert, Cassanova, J. Lee and the Protestant Episcopal Educational Society, defendants. In chancery.

Memo. The object of this suit is to set aside and declare null and void a certain deed from A. King Chandler to John C. Noye, dated on the 22d of May, 1880, and recorded in Liber Z, No. 4, on page 59, of the land records of Fairfax county, and to subject the real estate and personal property thereby conveyed to the payment of a certain debt due by A. King Chandler to the complainants.

It appearing by affidavit filed that the defendant John C. Noye, is a non resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that he appear here within one month after due publication hereof, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit. Tests:

F. W. RICHARDSON, Clerk.  
H. O. Cloughton, p. q. dec18-4w

MEN'S WHITE KID GLOVES.

Just received 2 buttons White Kid Glove, 100 per pair, very cheap. Also a full assortment of Ladies Kid's, all warranted. Ladies Cloth, in all shades, of choice quality, 6-4 wide. Fancy Goods in great variety for Xmas, viz, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Gloves, Shawls, Cloaks, Scarfs, &c., &c., call and see. D. F. BRASHBARK, dec17 109 King Street, Alexandria, Va.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS.

Policy Shop Raided.  
New York, Dec. 18.—Anthony (Tony) and a special force of the police raided the largest policy shop in the city, in Catherino street, night. Thirty persons were surprised in the act of playing cards, but were allowed to depart. Tony and the alleged policy dealer was committed at the Tombs to day under \$500 bail to appear. A similar establishment a few doors above was also broken up and Charles Lattem the alleged keeper held for trial.